

COMPANIES HOUSE

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ROYAL BANK LEASING LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2022

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ROYAL BANK LEASING LIMITED

SC058013

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:

I A Ellis
E M Mayes
L McKirkle

COMPANY SECRETARY:

NatWest Group Secretarial Services Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

RBS Gogarburn
175 Glasgow Road
Edinburgh
EH12 1HQ

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:

Ernst & Young LLP
The Paragon
Counterslip
Bristol
BS1 6BX

Registered in Scotland

DIRECTORS' REPORT**ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW**

This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption and therefore does not include a Strategic report.

Activity

The principal activity of Royal Bank Leasing Limited ("the Company") continues to be the provision of fixed asset finance usually involving individually structured facilities to subsidiary companies.

The Company is a subsidiary of NatWest Group plc which provides the Company with direction and access to all central resources it needs and determines policies in all key areas such as finance, risk, human resources or environment. For this reason, the directors believe that performance indicators specific to the Company are not necessary nor appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The annual reports of NatWest Group plc review these matters on a group basis. A copy of the NatWest Group annual report is available at www.natwestgroup.com and on Companies House website. A copy can also be requested from Legal, Governance and Regulatory Affairs, NatWest Group, Gogarburn, Edinburgh, PO Box 1000, EH12 1HQ.

NatWest Group comprises NatWest Group plc, its subsidiaries and associated undertakings.

Review of the year**Business review**

The directors are satisfied with the Company's performance in the year. The Company will be guided by its shareholders in seeking further opportunities for growth.

Financial performance

The Company's financial performance is presented on pages 8 to 10.

The profit for the year was £12,025k (2021: profit £22,513k), a decrease of £10,488k primarily due to increase in management fee and impairment losses and this was transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend dividend for the year (2021: £ 200,000k).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company seeks to minimise its exposure to financial risks other than credit risk.

Management focuses on both the overall balance sheet structure and the control, within prudent limits, of risk arising from mismatches, including currency, maturity, interest rate and liquidity. It is undertaken within limits and other policy parameters set by the NatWest Group Asset and Liability Management Committee.

The Company is funded by facilities from Lombard North Central PLC. These are denominated in sterling which is the functional currency and carry no significant financial risk.

The Company's assets mainly comprise finance lease receivables, investment in subsidiaries, loans receivable, trade and other receivables which would expose it to interest, credit and liquidity risk except that the counterparties are group companies and credit risk is not considered significant.

The principal risks associated with the Company are as follows:

Interest rate risk

Structural interest rate risk arises where assets and liabilities have different repricing maturities.

The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring the consistency in the interest rate profile of its assets and liabilities and limiting any repricing mismatches.

Credit risk

Credit risk management seeks to match the risk of credit failure to price of credit on granting a facility whilst maintaining credit risk exposure in line with approved appetite for the risk that customers will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT**Credit risk (continued)**

The key principles of the NatWest group's credit risk management framework provides oversight and challenge of frontline credit risk management activities. Governance activities include:

- Defining credit risk appetite measures for the management of concentration risk and credit policy to establish the key causes of risk in the process of providing credit and the controls that must be in place to mitigate them.
- Approving and monitoring operational limits for business segments and credit limits for customers.
- Oversight of the first line of defence to ensure that credit risk remains within the appetite set by the Board and that controls are being operated adequately and effectively.
- Assessing the adequacy of ECL provisions including approving key IFRS 9 inputs (such as significant increase in credit risk (SICR) thresholds) and any necessary in-model and post model adjustments through NatWest Group and business unit provisions and model committees.
- Development and approval of credit grading models.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where assets and liabilities have different contractual maturities. Management focuses on risk arising from the mismatch of maturities across the balance sheet and from undrawn commitments and other contingent obligations.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by having access to group funding.

Market risk

Market risk is the potential for loss as a result of adverse changes in risk factors including interest rates and foreign currency and equity prices together with related parameters such as market volatilities.

The principal market risk to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, see note 1(a) on page 11.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The present directors and secretary, who have served throughout the year are listed on page 1.

DIRECTORS' REPORT**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare a Directors' report and financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework and must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at the end of the year and the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the Directors' report and financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf:



L McKirkle
Director
Date: 16 June 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROYAL BANK LEASING LIMITED**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Royal Bank Leasing Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 September 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 22, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS-101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

- In our opinion, the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROYAL BANK LEASING LIMITED

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirements to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROYAL BANK LEASING LIMITED

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Company and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (Financial Reporting Standard FRS 101 – Reduced Disclosure framework and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management, those charged with governance, internal audit and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We corroborated our inquiries through review of meeting minutes of the Board.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company has established to address the risks identified by the entity and to prevent or detect fraud, including in a remote-working environment; and how management monitors these controls. We considered management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including management override of control. We tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and evaluated the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions. We verified that the journals selected, where appropriate, are supported by appropriate source documentation.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved making inquiries of those charged with governance and senior management to understand if they were aware of any non-compliance with laws and regulations affecting the financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Richard Page (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol
Date: 20 June 2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 September 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Income from continuing operations			
Turnover	3	403	797
Operating income	4	303	108
Operating expenses*	5	(4,519)	191
Impairment losses*	6	(17,732)	(2,838)
Operating loss		(21,545)	(1,742)
Finance income	7	10,705	7,304
Other income	8	40,568	31,201
Finance costs	9	(12,303)	(8,598)
Profit before tax		17,425	28,165
Tax charge	10	(5,400)	(5,652)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		12,025	22,513

*There have been presentational changes for operating expenses and impairment losses in 2021 figures which had impacted the statement of comprehensive income and related notes- refer Note 6 for details.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

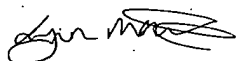
BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	11	18,456	18,955
Finance lease receivables	12	7,079	9,643
Loans receivable	13	25,264	34,069
Derivatives	14	566	606
		51,365	63,273
Current assets			
Finance lease receivables	12	3,170	3,033
Loans receivable	13	726,495	985,829
Trade and other receivables	15	12	14
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	16	56,575	10,833
Cash at bank		124,288	129,556
		910,540	1,129,265
Total assets		961,905	1,192,538
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	38,454	84,696
Trade and other payables	18	-	117
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	19	4,196	1,289
Derivatives	14	-	37
		42,650	86,139
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	752,127	902,479
Deferred tax liabilities	10	8,346	8,975
Derivatives	14	5,265	53,453
		765,738	964,907
Total liabilities		808,388	1,051,046
Equity			
Share capital	20	19,000	19,000
Retained earnings		134,517	122,492
Total equity		153,517	141,492
Total liabilities and equity		961,905	1,192,538

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 June 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



L McKirkle
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 September 2022

	Share Capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 October 2020	19,000	299,979	318,979
Profit for the year	-	22,513	22,513
Dividends paid	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
At 30 September 2021	19,000	122,492	141,492
Profit for the year	-	12,025	12,025
At 30 September 2022	19,000	134,517	153,517

Total comprehensive income for the year of £12,025k (2021: £22,513k) was wholly attributable to the owners of the Company.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**1. Accounting policies****a) Preparation and presentation of accounts**

The directors have prepared the financial statements:

- on a going concern basis after assessing principal risks and other relevant evidence over the twelve months from the date the financial statements are approved and under FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- on the historical cost basis.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for twelve months from the date the financial statements are approved and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Company is incorporated in the UK and registered in Scotland and the financial statements are presented:

- in accordance with the Companies Act 2006;
- in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company; and
- with the benefit of the disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 with regard to:
 - comparative information in respect of certain assets;
 - cash-flow statement;
 - standards not yet effective;
 - related party transactions;
 - certain disclosures from IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and IFRS 16 "Leases"; and
 - disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure" and IFRS 13 "Fair value Measurement".

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of NatWest Group plc, these accounts are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 22.

The changes to IFRS that were effective from 1 October 2021 have had no material effect on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

b) Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as in accordance with IFRS 10 the Company and its subsidiaries are included by full consolidation in the IFRS consolidated financial statements of its parent, NatWest Group plc, a public company registered in Scotland whose registered address is 36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YB.

c) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are reported in profit or loss.

d) Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises income from finance leases, loans and other services and arises in the UK from continuing activities.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to give a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**1. Accounting policies (continued)****d) Revenue recognition (continued)**

Rental income during the secondary period income is recognised in line with IFRS 15 'Revenue' in the period in which it arises.

Revenue from the sale of rental assets is recognised on transfer of ownership.

Fee income in respect of lending arrangements is considered integral to the yield and is included in the effective interest rate on these arrangements.

Fees in respect of services are recognised as the right to consideration accrues through the performance of each distinct service obligation to the customer. The arrangements are generally contractual and the cost of providing the service is incurred as the service is rendered. The price is usually fixed and always determinable.

Interest income or expense relates to financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method and the effective part of any related accounting hedging instruments and finance lease income recognised at a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment. Negative interest on financial assets is presented in interest payable and negative interest on financial liabilities is presented in interest receivable.

Other interest relating to financial instruments measured at fair value is recognised as part of the movement in fair value.

Dividend income is recognised when the paying company is obliged to make the payment.

IFRS requires rental income to be calculated using the interest rate at inception of the lease; variations from that rate are presented as contingent rentals.

e) Taxation

Tax encompassing current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the profit and loss account except income tax on items recognised outside profit or loss which is credited or charged to other comprehensive income or to equity as appropriate.

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year arising in income or in equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction (other than a business combination) that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date.

f) Investments in group companies

Investments in group subsidiaries and associates are stated at cost less any impairment.

g) Leases**As lessor**

Finance lease contracts are those which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to a customer. All other contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease receivables measured at the net investment in the lease, comprising the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Turnover includes finance lease income recognised at a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**1. Accounting policies (continued)****h) Derivatives**

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially, and subsequently measured, at fair value, with movements recognised in the profit and loss account. Derivative fair values are determined from quoted prices in active markets where available. Where there is no active market for an instrument, fair value is derived from prices for the derivative's components using appropriate pricing or valuation models.

i) Financial instruments

All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified either by business model, by product, or by reference to the IFRS default classification.

Classification by business model reflects how the Company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. A business model assessment determines if cash flows result from holding financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows; from selling those financial assets; or both.

Financial assets that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and comprise solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets managed under a business model of both to collect contractual cash flows (comprising solely of payments of principal and interest), and to sell are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Classification by product relies on specific designation criteria which are applicable to certain classes of financial assets or circumstances where accounting mismatches would otherwise arise. The product classifications apply to financial assets that are either designated at fair value through profit or loss, or to equity investments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. In all other instances, fair value through profit or loss is the default classification and measurement category for financial assets.

Regular way purchases of financial assets classified at amortised cost, are recognised on the settlement date; all other regular way transactions in financial assets are recognised on the trade date.

All liabilities not subsequently measured at fair value are measured at amortised cost.

j) Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date each financial asset or portfolio of loans measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, issued financial guarantee and loan commitment is assessed for impairment. Any change in impairment is reported in the profit and loss account. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognised when there is reduction in the net present value of expected

cash flows. Following a significant increase in credit risk, ECL are adjusted from 12 months to lifetime. This will lead to a higher impairment charge.

On restructuring where a financial asset is not derecognised the revised cash flows are used in re-estimating the credit loss. Where restructuring causes derecognition of the original financial asset, the fair value of the replacement asset is used as the closing cash flow of the original asset.

Where, in the course of the orderly realisation of a loan, it is exchanged for equity shares or property, the exchange is accounted for as the sale of the loan and the acquisition of equity securities or investment property. Where the Company's acquired interest is in equity shares, relevant policies for control, associates and joint ventures apply.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies (continued)

k) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or cancelled, or expires.

2. Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. In accordance with their responsibilities for these financial statements, the estimates the directors consider most important to the portrayal of the Company's performance and financial condition are discussed below.

Investment in group companies

The recoverable amount of an investment in a group company is the higher of its fair value and value in use.

Fair value of derivative instruments

The Company holds both hedged and non-hedged derivative financial instruments. Where the Company has entered into fair value hedged relationships, the hedge changes the fair value of a recognised asset or liability. Principally, such hedges involve interest rate swaps hedging the interest rate risk in fixed rate loans. Where the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair value is established using a valuation technique. These valuation techniques involve a degree of estimation, the extent of which depends on the instrument's complexity and the availability of market-based data.

Loan impairment provisions

In 2022 the loan impairment provisions have been established in accordance with IFRS 9. Accounting policy 1(j) sets out how the expected loss approach is applied. At 30 September 2022, customer receivables totalled £10k (2021: £14k); finance lease receivables totalled £10.2 million (2021: £12.6 million) and customer loan impairment provisions amounted to £56k (2021: £39k). A loan is impaired when there is objective evidence that the cash flows will not occur in the manner expected when the loan is advance. Such evidence includes changes in the credit rating of the borrower, the failure to make payments in accordance with the loan agreement; significant reductions in the value of any security, breach of limits or covenants; and observable data about relevant macroeconomic measures.

3. Turnover

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Finance lease income:		
Rents receivable	3,087	2,948
Amortisation	(2,444)	(1,568)
Contingent rental expense	(240)	(583)
	<u>403</u>	<u>797</u>

The Company did not enter into any new leasing transactions during the year (2021: nil).

4. Operating income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fee income	193	108
Other income	110	-
	<u>303</u>	<u>108</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Operating expenses

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Audit fees	(34)	81
Exchange losses/(gains)	1,691	(78)
Management fees	2,858	(198)
Other charges	4	4
	4,519	(191)

Audit fees is a net credit of £34k made up of charge for 2022 of £87k, release of the accruals from 2018 and 2019 of £89k which have been paid, the audit fee recharges from subsidiaries going through LER and the under accrual for 2020 and 2021 of £70k. The change in estimate is due to the rework of the audit fee files after catching up with the invoicing received from group.

The way management fees are being recorded has been updated for the 2022 year end. The charge for the 2022 year end is £244k.

The costs of staff and directors borne by other members of the NatWest Group, none of which can be apportioned meaningfully in respect of services to the Company.

See note 6 for 2021 restatement.

6. Impairment losses

The following impairment losses/(reversal) were recognised during the year:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Impairment losses/(reversal) on finance leases	17	(1,278)
Investment in group companies (Note 11)	17,715	4,116
	17,732	2,838

In the 2021 financial statements impairment losses on investment in group companies were included in operating expenses but are now presented as part of impairment losses to provide clearer information leading to decrease in operating expenses by £4,116 and increase in impairment losses by £4,116.

7. Finance income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
On loans receivable from group companies	10,705	7,304

8. Other income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Dividend income from subsidiaries	449	13,794
Gain from movement in fair value of non-hedge derivatives - NatWest Group companies	39,734	17,273
Gain from movement in fair value hedge ineffectiveness - NatWest Group companies	385	134
	40,568	31,201

Breakdown in movement in fair value hedge ineffectiveness

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Movement in hedge items - NatWest Group companies	(7,544)	(3,297)
Movement in hedge derivatives - NatWest Group companies	7,929	3,431
	385	134

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Finance costs

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on loans and derivatives from group companies	12,303	8,598

10. Tax

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax charge for the year	6,043	3,690
(Over)/under provision in respect of prior periods	(14)	188
	6,029	3,878
Deferred taxation:		
(Credit)/charge for the year	(575)	1,774
Over provision in respect of prior periods	(54)	-
	(629)	1,774
Tax charge for the year	5,400	5,652

The actual tax charge differs from the expected tax charge computed by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2021: 19%) as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Expected tax charge	3,311	5,351
Transfer pricing adjustments	(154)	(143)
Other non-deductible items	3,420	874
Non-taxable items	(1,108)	(2,621)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(69)	188
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	-	2,003
Actual tax charge for the year	5,400	5,652

The UK Corporation tax rate applicable to the company from 1 April 2021 is 19%. It was announced in the UK Government's Budget on 3 March 2021 that the main UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Closing deferred tax liabilities have therefore been recalculated taking into account this change of rate and the applicable period when the deferred tax liabilities are expected to crystallise.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability comprises:

	Capital allowances £'000	Derivative £'000	Total £'000
At 1 October 2020	1,969	5,232	7,201
Charge to profit and loss	404	1,370	1,774
At 30 September 2021	2,373	6,602	8,975
Credit to profit and loss	(410)	(219)	(629)
At 30 September 2022	1,963	6,383	8,346

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Investments in subsidiaries

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At 1 October	18,955	23,071
Additions	17,215	-
Disposals	-	-
Impairments	(17,715)	(4,116)
Exchange	1	-
At 30 September	18,456	18,955

Reviews of recoverable amounts have been performed and impairments of £ 17,715K (2021: £4,116K) were recognised.

During the year three subsidiary undertakings of the Company were struck off i.e. Northern Isles Ferries Limited, RBS Asset Finance Europe Limited and RBSSAF(8) Limited. The subsidiary undertakings of the Company are shown below. All subsidiaries are incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales except for Royal Scot Leasing Limited and Royal Bank of Scotland (Industrial Leasing) Limited which are registered in Scotland. All subsidiaries are owned 100% with 100% of the voting power held by the Company.

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Accounting reference date
R.B. Leasing (September) Limited	Leasing and Hire Purchase	30 September
Lombard Leasing Company Limited	Leasing and Hire Purchase	30 September
Royal Scot Leasing Limited	Leasing	30 September
Lombard Corporate Finance (December 1) Limited	Leasing	31 December
Lombard Corporate Finance (December 3) Limited	Leasing	31 December
Lombard Lease Finance Limited	Leasing	31 December
RBSSAF (25) Limited	Leasing	31 December
R.B. Leasing (March) Limited	Dormant	31 March
R.B. Quadrangle Leasing Limited	Leasing	31 March
RBSSAF (2) Limited	Leasing	31 March
Royal Bank of Scotland (Industrial Leasing) Limited	Leasing	31 March
Lombard Industrial Leasing Limited	Leasing	31 March
Lombard Corporate Finance (June 2) Limited	Leasing	30 June
Pittville Leasing Limited	Leasing	30 June
R.B. Capital Leasing Limited	Leasing	30 June

The capital of subsidiary companies consists of ordinary and preference shares which are unlisted.

12. Finance lease receivables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amount receivable under finance leases		
Within 1 year	3,314	3,156
1 to 2 years	3,480	3,314
2 to 3 years	3,654	3,480
3 to 4 years	959	3,654
4 to 5 years	-	959
Lease payments total	11,407	14,563
Unearned income	(1,102)	(1,848)
Present value of lease payments	10,305	12,715
Impairment	(56)	(39)
Net investment in finance leases	10,249	12,676

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Analysed as:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Due within one year	3,170	3,033
Due after more than one year	7,079	9,643
	10,249	12,676

The Company has entered into various finance leasing arrangements. The average term of the leases entered into is 26 years (2021: 26 years).

Unguaranteed residual values are estimated at nil (2021: nil).

The average effective interest rate in relation to finance lease agreements approximates 6.8% (2021: 6.8%).

13. Loans receivable

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	721,567	979,945
Amounts owed by intermediate parent National Westminster Bank Plc	4,928	5,884
	726,495	985,829
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by intermediate parent National Westminster Bank Plc	25,264	34,069
	751,759	1,019,898

14. Derivatives

The Company enters into various financial instruments (derivatives) as principal to manage foreign exchange and interest rate risk. Derivatives include swaps.

A swap is an arrangement to exchange cash flows in the future in accordance with a pre-arranged formula. In an interest rate swap, two counterparties agree to exchange periodic interest payments on a predetermined monetary principal, the notional amount.

At the year end, the notional principal amounts of the Company's derivatives were as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Notional principal amounts		
Interest rate swaps	(62,761)	(89,455)

At the year-end, the derivatives carried at fair value were as follows:

	Asset 2022 £'000	Liability 2022 £'000	Asset 2021 £'000	Liability 2021 £'000
Fair Value				
Interest rate swap	149	(5,119)	606	(45,826)
Interest rate swap fair value hedge	417	(146)	-	(7,664)
Total	566	(5,265)	606	(53,490)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Maturity analysis

	Asset 2022 £'000	Liability 2022 £'000	Asset 2021 £'000	Liability 2021 £'000
Current				
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	(32)
Interest rate swaps in FV hedge	-	-	-	(5)
	-	-	-	(37)
Non current				
Interest rate swaps	149	(5,119)	606	(45,794)
Interest rate swaps in FV hedge	417	(146)	-	(7,659)
	566	(5,265)	606	(53,453)

All derivatives are level 2 valuations, valued using techniques based significantly on observable market data in accordance with IFRS 13. Instruments in this category are valued using:

- quoted prices for similar instruments or identical instruments in markets which are not considered to be active; or
- valuation techniques where all the inputs that have a significant effect on the valuations are directly or indirectly based on observable market data.

15. Trade and other receivables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Due within one year		
Trade receivables	10	14
Value added tax recoverable	2	-
	12	14

16. Prepayments, accrued income and other assets

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Accrued income	-	2,335
Group relief receivable from group companies	56,575	8,498
	56,575	10,833

The company makes payments for group relief on behalf of its subsidiaries for which it expects to be reimbursed during the next 12 months.

17. Borrowings

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Loans from intermediate parent National Westminster Bank Plc	-	983,942
Loans from subsidiaries	790,581	3,233
	790,581	987,175
Current - on demand or within one year	38,454	84,696
Non-current:		
- between one and two years	17,905	51,395
- between two and five years	103,887	272,786
- After five years	630,335	578,298
	752,127	902,479

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has the following unsecured borrowing from NatWest Group companies greater than five years as at 31 December 2022:

- There is no fixed rate borrowing (2021: nil).
- £630,335k (2021: £578,298k) is at a floating rate.

18. Trade and other payables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Due within one year		
Other payables	-	117

19. Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Accruals	3,893	839
Deferred income	303	450
	<u>4,196</u>	<u>1,289</u>

20. Share capital

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
19,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>19,000</u>	<u>19,000</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**21. Commitments and contingent liabilities**

The Company, together with certain other subsidiaries of NatWest Holdings Limited, is party to a capital support deed (CSD) relevant to the NatWest Group. Under the terms of the CSD, the Company may be required, if the conditions set forth in the CSD are met, to declare and make a distribution of cash to its members, repurchase or redeem its members' shares for cash, and/or undertake a reduction or other reorganisation of its capital in order to maximise its distributable profits available for undertaking such distribution or repurchase or redemption of shares. The amount of this obligation is limited to the Company's resources that comprise cleared, immediately accessible funds or assets, rights, facilities or other resources that, using best efforts, are reasonably capable of being converted to cleared, immediately available funds (the Company's available resources). The CSD also provides that, in certain circumstances, funding received by the Company from other parties to the CSD becomes immediately due and repayable, such repayment being limited to the Company's available resources.

22. Related parties**UK Government**

The UK Government through HM Treasury is the ultimate controlling party of NatWest Group plc. Its shareholding is managed by UK Government Investments Limited, a company it wholly-owns and as a result, the UK Government and UK Government controlled bodies are related parties of the Company.

The Company enters into transactions with these bodies on an arms' length basis; they include the payment of taxes including UK corporation tax and Value Added Tax; together with normal business transactions included in note 13.

Group companies

At 30 September 2022

The Company's immediate parent was:	Lombard North Central PLC
The smallest consolidated accounts including the Company were prepared by:	National Westminster Bank Plc
The ultimate parent company was:	NatWest Group plc

All parent companies are incorporated in the UK. Copies of their accounts may be requested from Legal, Governance and Regulatory Affairs, NatWest Group plc, RBS Gogarburn, PO Box 1000, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ.